# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNET F. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OPPIGE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STA

AMIMEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THRATER Broadway-Bachelor of ART

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway-Conds TENDUS-ITALIAN

BOWRRY THEATRE, Rowery-REST DAY-HIS LASS BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond stree

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Maides Wife-Tes Inclaims Hussann LAURA REENES THRATRE, Broadway-THE SEA OF ICS, OR A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

NAGLE'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS, 444 Broadway-BEN BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-After

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 561 and 563 Broadway—Gro. Chris MECHANICS' HALL. 472 Broadway—BRYANT'S MISSTRELS
—LIFE ARONG THE ALABAMA COTTON HEADS.

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway PAINTINGS LILUSTRATIVE

New York, Saturday, November 21, 1837.

### MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The Collins mail steamship Adriatic, Captain West, wil leave this port to-day, at noon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at half pas

ten c'clock this morning.

The European edition of the HERALD, printed in French and English, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents. obscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:— LONDON....Samson Low. Son & Co., 47 Ludgate hill.

Am. European Express Co., 51 King William st.

Paris Am. European Express Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.
Liverroci. Am. European Express Co., 9 Chapel street.

R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East.

HAVES. Am. European Express Co., 21 Rue Corneille.

The contents of the European edition of the Herald will

combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of publication.

### The News

The question of the location of the proposed new Post Office in New York may be regarded as at last set tled definitively. The Postmaster General has yielded to the representations of the committee of the Common Council, and selected the ground at the south end of the City Hall park, commencing opposite Park place and running through to Park row. matter was referred to the President yesterday, and there is no doubt but that he will approve the choice of the Postmaster General

A large and influential meeting of citizens was held yesterday afternoon in front of the Merchants Exchange, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting last Saturday in reference to the nomination of a candidate for the Mayoralty in opposition to Mr. Wood. The name of Daniel F. Tiemann was presented as such candidate, and the nomination was unanimously ratified. Mr. Cooley. who had received the nomination of the American party, presided on the occasion, and announced the withdrawal of his name. Speeches were made by Mr. Cooley, Recorder Smith, Joe Hoxie and Mr. Montgomery. A further ratification meeting is to be held at the Academy of Music next Tuesday evening, at 72 o'clock.

A meeting of the American Mayoralty Convention has been called by Mr. James W. Barker for this evening, at 187 Bowery, to take into consideration the fact of the withdrawal of their candidate from he contest.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Committee was called last night at their rooms, Stuyvesant Institute; but after waiting an hour, owing to the want of a quorum, the business of the committee was laid over until the next regular meeting.

The European mails to the 7th inst., brought by the Niagara, reached this city from Boston vesterday morning. Our telegraphic advices from Halifax contained all the news having a political interest. We publish to-day interesting extracts from our files, showing the progress of the financial pressure both in England and on the Continent, with the last returns of the Bank of England, made up to the 31st of October and the 4th of November, according to the new rule. The telegraphic summary embraced the list of all the recent failures. From Glasgow it is announced that a meeting of influential merchants and mill owners had been held there, and a deputation of six gentlemen appointed to proceed to London to wait upon government to urge the necessity of immediate measures for commercial relief. We also give a full report of the grounding of the steamwhin Vanderbilt off Cowes on her last passage out-

We have news from San Domingo to the 22d ult. There had up to that date been no change in the attitude of the belligerent forces. Baez still held the capital against the besieging army of Santana but it was impossible that the besieged could hold out much longer. Throughout the republic, except at the capital, the government of Santana was acknowledged. The captain of the American schooper Charles Hill had been sentenced to pay a fine of three thousand dollars and suffer imprisonment for one year and two days for running into one of Baez's vessels of war some time since, and damaging ber to the triffing amount of one hundred dollars. The schooper had also been seized and used as a man-of-war by Baez. Mr. Elliott, the American Consul, had been subjected to much annoyance in consequence of his opposition to the naturalization schemes of Segovia, the Spanish Consul. Crowds of people had been instigated to assemble before the residence of Mr. Elliott and insult himself and family. This conduct induced the French Admiral to interpose, and after much expostulation and a threat of using force, Baez reluctantly gave orders for the mob to be dispersed.

The steamship Black Warrior arrived from Havana yesterday morning, with advices to the 15th inst. Trade was very dull. Sugars had declined, with 170,000 boxes on hand at Matanzas and Havana. Freights to Europe had fallen. Exchange on New York was at 2½ a 3½ premium. United States gold coin was at three per cent premium. The Maretzek Opera troupe had opened with brilliant prospects.

We have advices from South America dated at Bue nos Ayres 1st, Montevideo 3d, and Rio Janeiro 17th of October. The markets generally were dull. There

was nothing doing in freights at Boenos Ayres. The United States steam frigate Niagara, Captain Hudson, from Plymouth (England), arrived at this port yesterday morning-all well. She left Plymouth on the 5th instant, thus making the passage in 14 days and 4 hours. She has had to contend against heavy westerly gales nearly the whole voyage.

In the Court of General Sessions vesterday James Beglan, twenty years old, born in New York, and by occupation a gas fitter, was arraigned for burglary in the first degree—he having broken into the dwelling house of Mr. H. Herold, 196 avenue A, on the 6th of July. The Assistant District Attorney accepted a plea of guilty of the second degree of that offence, and he was sent to the State prison for nine years and six months. In passing sentence Judge Russell observed that the papers showed a very clear case, and had Beglan been convicted be could have been sent to the State prison There was another indictment found by the Grand Jury against him for an assault with intent to tail. The evidence showed that when Mr. Herold heard Beglan in the house he fired at him, and when the burglar got outside he deliberately fired at him in return, but fortunately the contents of the revolver did not take effect. It is supposed that the two ruffians who attacked Dr. A. B. Mott early on Friday

was a witness against him, and they wished to prevent the Doctor's attendance at court by assassi nating him in cold blood. Owen Kiernan was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of James McDermott on the 20th of October. John Carroll and Wm. Brown, two "Dead Rabbits," guilty of highway robbery, were each sent to the State prison for fourteen years and five months.

Strong southwesterly winds have prevailed here for the past two days, and yesterday was the coldest day of the season. The thermometer in the afternoon reached twenty-five degrees, and in the evening i indicated a still lower temperature. Along the entire chain of lakes a severe snow storm has prevailed during the past two days, and much apprehension is entertained for the safety of the shipping in those waters.

It would not be a bad plan to place the Fourth ward of this city under martial law. In addition to the murders in William and Water streets on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, last evening two per sons were stabbed in that ward. The first was a man named John Burns, who, while standing at the corner of Pearl and Vandewater streets, was assulted by three ruffians, and stabbed in the face in three places. One of the gang was arrested, but the others escaped. Burns's wounds are not of a serious nature. About nine o'clock a dispute occurred in Water street between a Welsh sailor, named Thomas Price, and a woman named Kate Burns, about an apple, which the former refused to pay for. During the altercation Price whipped out his sheath knife and plunged it into the left breast of a girl named Mary Ann Thompson, inflicting a severe wound Fortunately a policeman happened to be in the neighborhood, who knocked Price down with his

club, and then conveyed him to the station house. The investigation of the Water street murder was continued yesterday. We give a report of the evidence elsewhere. Susan Dempsey, who was stabbed in the affray, died yesterday morning, making the second victim, and Barrett is not expected to survive his injuries. The police are actively engaged in searching for the perpetrators of this diabolical crime. Several persons have been arrested, and among them a man who is known to be an associate of the murderers. From certain circumstances it is supposed that the murderers belong to the party of Spanish soldiers and convicts which arrived here in entember on board a French bark bound from Spain for Cuba, and which put in at this port in dis-

The inquest in the case of Mr. Vincent was also resumed yesterday, when several witnesses were examined. Mr. Justar Montag testified that on Wednesday evening he heard Joseph Ceragalio, one of the witnesses, say in a lager bier saloon that he had witnessed the whole affair through the shutters. and that he could recognise the men a hundred years hence, but that his heart would not let him say so." Ceragalio was thereupon brought before the jury and examined at much length. He denied having witnessed the affair or having used the remarks imputed to him, but explained that he did say to Mr-Montag on that evening that on the evening of the murder he had, when standing on the opposite side of the street, seen men sitting in Mr. Vincent's saloon, between 9 and 10 o'clock, whom he could iden tify a hundred years hence. The jury deemed the statement of the boy contradictory, or, at all events important, and upon their request he was arrested The Coroner said he would admit him to bail in the sum of of \$3,000. The private watchman, Cohen, was also arrested at the request of the jury.

Michael Cancemi, convicted of the murder o Eugene Anderson, was not sentenced vesterday, as was expected. As sentence of death can only be passed at the general term, Judge Davies, before whom Cancemi was tried in the Circuit Court, said he would sentence him on Monday, the 30th inst.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday, and re solved meet the counsel of the Liquor Dealers' Association on the 26th instant, to hear them in regard to the institution of suits against liquor dealers In the Supreme Court yesterday counsel for Mayor Wood put in the answer of the latter to the complaint of James Horner with reference to the glass ballot-box business. Judge Davies assigned Saturday next as the time for the plaintiff to show cause why the injunction granted in the case should not be vacated as regards the Mayor.

After twenty years of service Judge Ingraham is about to retire from the Court of Common Pleas. To mark their appreciation of the Judge's judicia; labors during this long period, the members of the bar of this city have asked permission to place his portrait in the court room, and the Judge has complied with their request.

A fire occurred last night, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the premises of John Deraismes & Co., fancy goods dealers, No. 88 William street, destroying the whole of the stock, together with the upper stories. The stock of the adjoining buildings was damaged by water. The total loss is estimated at about \$40,000.

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to small lots at unchanged rates. The receipts of flour per canal and river were confined to about 12,900 barrels, while stocks were light, which, combined with a good local and export demand, caused it to advance about five cents per barrel, with tolerably free sales. The receipts of wheat embraced 38,229 bushels. The demand continued good for both milling and export, while sales were moderate at firmer figures. No arrivals of corn were reported, while the market was quite firm, with limited sales of Western mixed at 80c. a 81c. from store, and at 8234c. a 83c. livered. Pork was sold to a moderate extent, at \$19 37 a \$19 50 for mess, and at \$17 for prime. Sugars on the week's sales showed a decline of about 5gc per lb. for refining and common grades, and fully Mc. on prime grocery grades. The stock was estimated at about 27,000 hhds., which was not much in excess of the usual amount at this season of the year; the sales yesterday embraced about 800 hbds Cuba muscovados and Porto Ricos, with 2,400 bags of Singapore, the latter for refining, on terms given in another Coffee was steady, while sales were limited. Freight engagements were moderate, and rates withou chance of moment; to Liverpool flour was engaged at 2s. rosin, 2s. 6d ; flour to London at 2s, 6d., and by steamer to Liverpool tierce beef was taken at 6s. 6d.

## The New Kansas Difficulties - Democratic

Organs Off the Track. We have shown from the present alarming condition of things in Kansas that the exultations of the Washington Union over the happy solution of this Territorial imbroglio are premature, delusive and absurd. But while the Union is crying "peace, peace, when there is no peace," there are other democratic organs that are pursuing a course which must operate to defeat the ends of peace. Prominent among this class is Col. Forney's Philadelphia Press. In a late article on the doings of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, that paper substantially declares that, in defiance of the Kansas organic law, the President's promises, Gov. Walker's pledges, and democratic principles, "the Convention has refused to submit its work fairly to the citizens of Kansas," and that "there is no honest submission of the new constitution to the action of the people," inasmuch as the only question submitted is the detached issue of 'slavery" or "no slavery."

In the same key the Chicago Times, the home organ of Senator Douglas, says-"We think it amounts to very little what has been the action of the Convention. One thing is certain-the constitution has not been submitted to the people, and that constitution is not worth the paper it disfigures. It has no vitality now; yet it has as much as it will ever have;" and so on to the end of the chapter. These opinions are strongly sustained by the warlike proclamation of the free State Kansas Executive Committee, which we publish this morning. And yet we believe that in a com-

Press and the home organ of Senator Douglas are as wide of the mark as the Washington

Granted that the Lecompton Convention should have submitted their whole constitution bodily to the vote of the people, will it not suffice that they have submitted the only question upon which there can be any serious controversy to the popular vote? Can anything, in the form of a State constitution, or in the forms of its ratification, be expected of the managing politicians of either party in Kansas, which will be satisfactory to the opposite party? And considering the violent feelings of hostility existing between the no-slavery and pro-slavery parties of Kansas, is it not best to seize upon the first chance for a compromise, and make the most of it? Suppose, for instance, that this Lecompton stipulation for a popular test of "slavery" or "no slavery" should be honestly met by both parties in Kansas, can there be any doubt of the result? The decision would certainly be 'no slavery," and thus Kansas would certainly come into the Union as a free State. And once a State, all these constitutional restrictions against a modification of the State charter would amount to nothing; for within six months the people of Kansas could adopt a new constitution out and out.

We contend, therefore, that the true policy of he conservative democratic press is to make the most of the first practical opening for the fair admission of Kansas, without stopping to chaffer upon secondary issues and non-essentials. The treaty of peace which Mr. Trist made in Mexico was a considerable stretch of authority on his part, and yet it served the great purpose of putting an end to the war. And so, open as it is to various objections and suspicions of trickery, this Lecompton programme may be made the basis of peace in Kansas; and the object of the peacemakers should be to encourage a spirit of conciliation and an honest election upon the single great issue of "slavery" or "no slavery." for all the rest is "leather and prunella.

But with the Northern nigger worshippers and the Southern nigger drivers the great object is not peace. It is excitement, agitation, sectional strife, and a sectional organization of parties. Kansas is their stock in trade, and they are not disposed to let it slip through their fingers if they can prevent it. Accordingly, while these Lecompton constitution finkers have been framing a programme calculated to excite the wrath of the free State party, the nigger worshipping politicians and journals of that party have seized upon the bait as a godsend for renewed agitation and sectional excitement. Thus, too, the Philadelphia Press and the Chicago Times, instead of pouring oil upon the troubled waters, are playing into the hands of the black republican agitators and weakening the hands of the administration.

In his Silliman letter Mr. Buchanan fully recognises the validity of the Lecompton Convention, and concedes to it a large discretionary power in the work of a State organization. Has Colonel Forney forgotten this, and has Judge Douglas discovered "the error of his ways" and resolved to take the back track? We expect to know very shortly after the reading of the President's Message to the two houses of Congress. We perceive, from a late speech of Jefferson Davis in Mississippi, that should Kansas be denied admission because of pro-slavery constitution," the direct issue of secession will be presented, and that "he, for one, will be in favor of stern resistance." This is the card of the Southern nigger drivers-the old scarecrow of secession; but in this instance it means secession, right or wrong, from the administration camp. Between these Southern nigger drivers and the Northern nigger wor. shippers stands the President; but, unfortunately, in the very crisis of the battle the Northern conservative democratic press abandon him, and thus encourage the anti-slavery politicians of Kansas in their threats of an armed rebellion.

From any point of view the affairs of Kansas now present themselves in a truly alarming shape. The free State party will probably have nothing to do with this Lecompton constitution; it will thus, perhaps, go up to Congress with the one-sided vote of the pro-slavery party, while the Topeka form of government, in a separate parcel, bearing the ratification of the free State party, will, perhaps, meet the Lecomptonites at the threshold. In this event the only safe alternative will be to send both parties back to Kansas for a new trial before the people. As matters now stand we can hope for nothing better. We hope there may be nothing

THE ALBANY PAPERS AND THE NEW YORK BANKS.—We notice among the papers of Boston and Albany a perpetual whining about the New York banks, and a desire to make them the scapegoats of the late revulsion. Whatever part the banks of this city may have had in precipitating the crisis by expanding when they ought to have contracted, and contracting when they might have expanded, it is well to give every one-even a bank director-his due; and the truth should be told about these paltry

The Boston papers are evidently stirred up by their old village jealousy of the metropolis; they remember too, perhaps, with some mortification the sarcastic hit at "all the specie in Massacusetts," contained in Mr. Stevens' otherwise silly letter to Nathan Appleton.

But the Albany papers have a much better reason for their course in reference to the banks. These attacks must be regarded as a species of warwhoops by which the Mohawks of the Albany lobby notify the banks that they intend to bleed them this winter. It is the prevailing opinion among the lobby members at Albany that the New York city banks will want some special legislation for their benefit this winter; and these lobby vultures, who seldom get so fat a fowl as a bank to pluck, have resolved to make a good meal off them. The scurrillous paragraphs which appear in the Albany Argus, and the other Albany papers -all of which are mere organs of the lobby, without difference or choice worth mentioning. among them-are the premonitory signals of the swoop of the hawks. We shall see whether the banks will pay up, resignedly, or hold out; the tone of the Albany papers will soon make that clear enough.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FILIBUSTERS-WHAT'S IN THE WIND! - Among the passengers by the steamship Tennessee, which left New Orleans for Vera Cruz on the 14th instant, we notice the names of Capt. Mansfield Lovell and Don Porfirio Valiente. Capt. L. was a distinguished officer in the American army during the war in Mexico, and resigned his commission for the purpose of acting as confidential agent for Gen. sacrating are confidenates of Beginn for Dr Mett probablive view of the subject, Col. Formey's I Quitman in proporing the great expedition

against Cuba three years since. Senor Valiente was Secretary of the Cuban Junta in this city at the same period, and arrived quite recently from Paris. We learn that about the time of his arrival here Capt. G. W. Smith, formerly Professor of Engineering at West Point, and who also resigned his commission in the army, where he had a high reputation, to take part in Quitman's expedition, returned quite suddenly from the West, and that soon after his arrival here Messrs. Lovell and Valiente left for Mexico. It is probable that these gentlemen had a conference with Gen. Quitman, who is in the South, before leaving for Vera Cruz. What has stirred up the old Cuban Junta and their allies so suddenly? Is the descent upon Cuba from Mexico already underway?

The Financial News from England. The financial news from England, details of which reached the city in the Niagara's mails yesterday morning, adds little to what we knew previously. A portion of the commercial comnunity, with a few journals, were actively pressing on the government the necessity of re laxing the provisions of the Bank act, so as, in fact, to remove all restrictions on the issue of Bank of England notes; these were opposed by other authorities who, through their organ the London Times, took the ground that so long as the public retained fortitude and common sense, the bank could protect itself by progressive changes in the rate of interest, while doing its duty to the nation by discounting all eligible paper at that rate. Pending the controvery a few of the large houses connected with American trade had gone by the board, while others were known to be grievously straitened. As was to be expected, general business was greatly embarrassed by the high price of money, and the absence of private accommodation from capitalists, who, as they did here, had withdrawn almost entirely from the money lending market.

Of course, in no point of view can this news be regarded as cheerful. It is without mitigation unfavorable. But, for all this, it is doubtful whether it can have an injurious effect on our people here. Our position is so very singular and abnormal, indeed, that one can hardly conceive anything which could operate seriously to our injury at present. Certainly, it cannot be asserted that failures of British houses

would react upon us fatally. For our trouble has been gone through. Our merchants have broken, our banks have suspended, our rotten railways have gone to the wall: Disaster can find no field for employment among us. And since the worst took place, we have been steadily improving. Our banks have been gaining specie so rapidly that they hold more gold now than they ever did, and have just, to all practical intents and purposes, resumed specie payments. Those among our broken merchants who were really solid have obtained extensions or are doing so, and are going on; the utterly rotten ones have been weeded out of the circle, and their places taken by new men. Even many of the railways have picked up, and promise really to prove good property. There never was a time when the prospect of a general inflation seemed more

All the rotten parts of our commercial frame have been cut out; all the solid parts remain. Our debt to the foreign world is in a fair way of being wiped out by the insolvency of the individual debtors; but while the British and French manufacturer must lose part and may lose all of his claim, the goods will remain here. The stockholders in the broken down railways have suffered, and are by this time resigned to their loss; but the railways none the less remain to us. engines of commerce and progress. And, to add to all, while our present liabilities are being vastly reduced by insolvency and our future ones curtailed by the tendency to contraction and liquidation now universal in the business world, our resources have not been in the least impaired, our crops were never more abundant, nor the demand for them abroad more generally satisfactory.

The general deduction from these premises is that whatever news may come from Europe during the next few weeks, the tendency of things here must be toward inflation. And considering the point from which we start, and the probable contingencies that may befall us, it seems not unlikely but that such inflation may be carried to a point unprecedented even before the panic.

Of course it will be followed by a reaction. not less severe than the inflation will have been sudden and extensive. But when that reaction may come, or how long the inflation may last, no man can tell. If we keep all our own riches, throw overboard our rotten companies and commercial firms, and don't pay our debts, the inflation may last a very long time indeed.

### City Intelligence. THE FIRST OF WINTER .- According to the almanac win-

er should not visit this latitude for ten days to come, but as usual he has been a little ahead of time. During Thursday night the thermometer fell suddenly to 30 degrees, while a cold wind from the northwest prevailed; yesterday the mercury stood at 24 degrees, and last night it was lower a cold wind from the northwest prevail as a night it was lower mercury stood at 24 degrees, and last night it was lower still. Although every one was expecting cold weather, it as usual, took all hands by surprise. Overcoats, shaw is and all manner of comfort giving garments were at a premium, and the clothing stores did at least one good day a business, their customers being mostly those parties who are either too indoient or too poor to provide themselves who are either too indoient or too poor to provide themselves are clothing early in the season. Winter is usually with clothing early in the season. Winter is usual hailed in this city with delight. It is the beginning of the with clothing early in the season. Winter is usually hailed in this city with delight. It is the beginning of the gay season, when balls, parties and routes are diversified by sleighing frelies and other winter sports, but this year it opens under very different auspices. Many of those who had money are comparatively poor and are compelled by a stern necessity to economise, while the great bulk of the producing classes find themselves on the verge of the "outter" season, without work and without the means to buy their families the necessaries of life. There will be but few balls this year, and even the hospitalities and amenities of the holiday season will be seriously affected by the financial troubles. However, all should prepare to meet the exigencies of the coming waiter manfully. Let the rich help the poer and the poor themselves as far as they can, above all, let them keep a light heart and wear as thick a pair of breeches as they can afford, and all will come out well. The last two winters have been exceedingly severe. May we not reasonably expect that the coming season will be mild? Let us hope so, for the sake of the poor.

FIRE IN WILLIAN STREET—LOSS ABOUT \$40,000.—Between FIRE IN WILLIAM STREET-LOSS ABOUT \$40,000 .- Between

and 8 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the five story orick building known as No. 88 William street, occupi

7 and 8 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the five story brick building known as No. 88 William street, occupied on the upper floors by John Deraismes & Co., importers of fancy good. The first floor was occupied by Mailory & Butterfield, paper dealers. The first alarm was given by the Fost Office bell, and the City Hall followed, which soon brought a large attendance of firemen. It was on the second floor where the fire was first discovered, and its rapid progress, together with explosions—mansed, as supposed, by fireworks or percussion caps—percented the firemen from checking it until it reached the roof. The whole of the upper stories are entirely destroyed, and has stock of paper and fancy soaps on the first floor and basement will be very considerably damaged by water. Loss ead to be covered by insurance.

No. 86 William street, occupied on the first floor by Mr. James S. Maxwell, whole-sale druggists, and the four upper stories by Keller & Ling, importers of fancy goods—their stock is damaged by water. Probably Mr. Maxwell's stock will be damaged to the amount of \$1,000 or \$1,500; fully covered by insurance. Keller & Ling lave an insurance on stock of \$31,500, divided in the Metropolitan, Harmony, National, North American, Columbia, Hope, Excelsion and North Western Insurance Companies. The loss of Mr. Israismes is said to be about \$20,000, and is fully covered by insurance—the companies could not be ascertained. The building se dâmaged to the amount of \$25,00. The origin of the fire is at present ubknown.

A Function Proceedings of the story of the fire is at present ubknown.

Figure Res Over and Interest -- In going to the we fire, George Tencyck, a member of Fague No. 13, accedentally knocked down and run over injuring and the second second second second by the control of

### THE LATEST NEWS.

Selection of a Site for a Post Office in New York. The New York Common Council Committee called on

the dostmaster General to-day in reference to fixing the site for the New York Post Office. The Postmaster General acceded to their proposition in the location of the site. Instead of locating it on Chambers street the site is to be at the point below Park place, run

ning through to Park row. The Postmaster General referred the matter to the President to day, and the committee are to have an answer to-morrow. There is no doubt but that the President wil confirm the selection.

Interesting from Washington.

THE MORMON WAR—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRE-SIDENT—LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE UTAH EXPEDI-TION—PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN JEWS IN SWIT-ZERLAND-CLUE TO THE POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN MEXICO—COMONFORT SAID TO BE NEGOTIATING
WITH SANTA ANNA FOR THE RETURN OF THE REDICTATOR—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1857. The administration are considering the Mormon rebelion and the steps to be taken with regard to it. It is pro posed to capture some two thousand Saints now located in California, as well as Dr. Bernheisel, Brigham Young's delegate to Congress, and hold them as hostages until is ascertained what the Prophet designs doing. General Cass seems to think this cannot be done under the custi tution, but the President thinks differently. A state of rebellion, he says, actually exists, and martial law must prevail.

I send you a correct list of the officers composing th

LIST OF OFFICERS WITH THE ARMY FOR UTAIL.
Col. A. S. Johnston, 2d Cavalry, Commanding.
Major Fitzjohn Porter, Assistant Adjutant Genera
Captain J. H. Dickerson, Assistant Quartermaster.
Captain H. F. Clarke, Commissary of Subsistence.

Dr. Madison Mills, Surgeon.
Dr. A. T. Ridgely, Assistant Surgeon.
Dr. J. Moore, Assistant Surgeon.
Dr. J. C. Bailey, Acting Assistant Surgeon.
Dr. E. J. Bailey, Assistant Surgeon.
Dr. E. J. Bailey, Assistant Surgeon.
Major T. E. Hunt, Paymaster.
ANDLESS. Captain J. W. Phelps, 4th Artillery, Commanding Light

iold Battery.
Lieut. R. V. W. Howard, Fourth Artillery.
Lieut. G. Tallmadge, Fourth Artillery.
Lieut. J. A. Kensel, Fourth Artillery.
Captain J. L. Reno, Ordinance Corps, Commanding

Gaptain Selection of Page Companies (Page Commanding 1 SECOND DRAGGONS—(MIGHT CO. P. St. George Cooke, Con Major M. S. Howe.
Lieut. J. Pegram, Adjutant.
Lieut. J. Buford, Regimental Quart Major H. H. Sibley.
Capt. J. M. Haws.
Lieutanant W. D. Smith.
Lieutanant C. H. Tyler.
Lieutenant J. P. Holliday.
Lieutenant J. B. Villepigue.
Lieutenant J. B. Villepigue.
Lieutenant J. Mullins.
Lieutenant J. Mullins.
Lieutenant J. Mullins.
Lieutenant F. C. Armstrong. Lieutenant E. Gay.

Lieutenant Jackson. Lieutenant Ferguson Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Waite, Commanding. Leutenant W. H. Lewis, Lieutenant H. C. Pankhead, Lieutenant W. A. Webb, Lieutenant C. J. Lynde, Lieutenant A. T. A. Torbert, Lieutenant R. C. Hill. Lieutenant J. F. Ritter. Lieutenant H. B. Bristol. Lieutenant A. W. Shipley Lieutenant L. L. Rich.

TENTH INVANTRY Colonel E. B. Alexan Major and Brevet Lieutenant Lieutenant U and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. R. S. Canby, ant H. E. Maynadier, Adjutant, ant P. T. Swaine, Regimental Quartermaster. Captain J. Dunovant. Captain J. L. Tidball and Captain B. E. Bee Lieutenant V. Clinton Lieutenant N. Clinton

Mr. Buchanan was waited on to-day by a number of Israelites, and he requested Captain Jonas P. Levy to furnish him with the localities in Switzerland where Ameri can citizens of the Jewish persuasion had been deprived of their religious privileges, as he had the documents all ready

Private letters received here from Mexico afford a sort of clue to the political movements at present agitating that epublic. Of one thing these letters assure us, and that is that Comonfort will not be able to sustain himself. Only the men in office are paid, whilst all other claims ppon the administration are allowed to go unsatisfied. A state of things like this cannot long continue.

There were some hopes that Comonfort would succeed in making a treaty with Mr. Forsyth, by which the treasury of the United States would aid Mexico; but, under existing circumstances, the arrangement is not likely to be made, and the Congress, you will perceive, while giving extraordinary powers to Comonfort, withhold sanction to the allenation of Mexican territory. Left alone, Mexico must necessarily fall into the hands of the United States. The conclusion is a self-evident one. There has been frequent allusion from time to time to the return of General Santa Anna, but that disinterested and incorruptible patriot will not come to the aid of his country again unless strongly invited. The letters to which I refer do not besitate to insinuate that General Cortez, detained at the national capital, is actually nego tinting with Comonfort terms for the return of General Santa Anna to Mexico, and his own rendition of the office of President into the hands of the constituted authorities.

The new constitution being abrogated by the act of Coogress, which cancels its guarantees, the election of Comonfort is, according to these letters, pullified, and a new election of President will be had; and, with the friendly sanction of Comonfort, Santa Anna, it is said, will become a prominent candidate for the peaceable settlement of all the calamities which at present : Bet that unfortunate country.

I learn from Capt. Meigs that the new hall would be in readiness at the opening of Congress. But I understand that it is the intention of the Clerk of the House to organize in the old hall, and that accordingly it has been fitted up and is now ready for occupancy. It is alleged that the new hall will be too damp, and that it would be very im procent on the part of the members to occupy it until it is thoroughly dry and all the dampness has disappeared. The probability is that it will not be used before spring, as the adjoining rooms, the clerk's office, post office, &c. which are necessary, are entirely unfinished.

Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley called upon the Secretary of State to day. He expresses himself as highly pleased with his between the two governments relative to affairs in Central America will be adjusted amicably and satisfactorily. His instructions will probably arrive in the next steamer W. W. Pierce has been appointed naval storekeeper at

Boston Navy Yard, vice Wilde, resigned. Collector Schell arrived here this evening, and is stop

ping at Willard's The Treasury receipts for the past week amounted to five hundred and seventy seven thousand dollars.

In Naval Court No. 1 to day Lieut, Noland's case was resemed. Mr. Forbes, of Maryland, was examined, and deposition of Commander Tilton read in his behalf. In the Second Court Commander Gedney's case was taken up, and depositions of Commander Tilton and Surgeon Terrell were read in his behalf; Commander Page testified on be half of the government. In the Third Court Commodores Lavallette and Mervine testified on behalf of government in Capt. Levy's case.

> THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1857.

According to the present intention ex-President Lamar, Texas, will be appointed Minister to Nicaragua The affairs of Utah occupy the attention of the adminis tration, but no definite action has yet been taken in view

State of the Weather.
THRRIBLE SNOW STORMS ON THE LAKES. The following telegraphic despatch was received yes terday by Elwood Walter, Esq:-

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1867. A terrible snow rtorm prevailed along the whole chain of lakes yest rday and to-day. The propeller Jorsey City, bound down with a cargo of beef and flour, strack going into Dunkirk. She got off safely with four feet of water in her bold.

THE WEATHER AT NEWFOUNDLAND. Sr. Johns, N. F., Nov. 20, 1857. Since yesterday afternoon the weather here and off Cape Race has been quite mild and calm, but foggy along

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 20, 1867. We have been visited with a killing frost here, and it is believed to have generally extended to other parts of the State. Ice has formed here from half an incinch in thickness.

THE OHIO RIVER-SNOW AT CINNCINATI. CINCINNATI, Nov. 20, 1867. There is fifteen feet of water in the channel of river at this point, and it is falling.

Weather to-day has been cloudy and we have had a light snow storm. The mercury this evening is standi at 17 deg. above zero. CLOSING OF NAVIGATION ON THE MISSISSIPPL

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1857. The Mississippi river is full of ice, and navigation nerth of Dubuque is now closed for the season.

Detention of Railroad Trains

The railroad train for New York via Fall River got off the track at Bridgewater last night, causing a detention of ive hours. The train was not much damaged.

The Stonington and Norwich trains reached Boston this morning about 5 o'clock. The Fall River train arrived

The Collision between the Steamers Galv and Opelousas. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1857.

There was a meeting here last night of the passengers of the steamers Galveston and Opelousas. Resolutions were passed strongly condemning the lack of discipline on both boats, which was asserted was the cause of the un

Steam Beller Explosion at Montreal.
ONE MAN KILLED AND RIGHT INJURED.

MONTREAL, Nov. 20, 1867. A steam boiler in Paige's foundry at Griffentown, orploded this afternoon, killing one man and severely in-juring eight others. The building was blown into ruins.

Shocking Steamboat Accident. FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTEEN INJURED. St. Louis, Nov. 20, 1867. The steamboat Cataract burst her boiler at Lisbon, on

the Missouri river, on the 17th, killing five persons and scalding fifteen others. Among the killed is William Bruce, of Hartford. News from Rio Janetro

BALTIMORK, Nov. 20, 1857. The bark Antelope, from Rio Janeiro on the 17th Octoer, arrived here last evening. She left the Grey Pagle

ber, arrived here last evening. She left the Grey Pagte for Philadelphia, and the Juniper for New York, loading at Rio. The bark Margaret Ridley sailed on the 13th October from Rio for New York.

Coffee was scarce, and the receipts light and mostly old and of an inferior quality. Holders were firm, making moderate sales at 5200 to 51200 for inferior, and 51350 to 51450 for better lots. Higher prices were anticipated. Richmond flour 221500 to 23150e. The stock of sugar was 500 cases white, selling at 41800 to 51, and 200 cases brown at 41400 to 41800.

The Canada at Hallfax The royal mail steamship Canada, from Boston for Liverpool, arrived here this morning at ten o'clock.

The Canada sailed for Liverpool at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon, having occupied about ten hours longer than usual in steaming down from Boston.

The Steamer Henry B. Beach on Fire The steamer Henry B. Beach on Pire.

Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1857.

The steamer Henry B. Beach, of Cromwell's line, caught fire in the fire room last night and narrowly exaped destruction. The firemen extinguished the fire. The steamer was damaged to the extent of \$10,000 or \$15,000 and her machinery considerably injured.

Damage to Ship John Howell. Arrived here to-day ship John Howell, Appleby, from Bristol, England, with a cargo of railway iron. She has lost her topmast, spars, &c.

Sentence of a Murderer.
Sr. Johns, N. F., Nov. 20, 1857.
Slavin, Jr., implicated in the murder of the McKenzie family, was to any sentenced to be hung on the 4th of March next; but the sentence will probably be commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Public Reception of Neal Dow in He

Bosron, Nov. 20, 1857.

The public reception of Neal Dow last evening filled Tremost Temple, and hundreds were usable to get in the audience was mainly composed of ladies and Sons of Temperance in regalia. The addresses were noted by Hon. Henry Wilson, Rev. Mr. McCurdy, Neal Dow, and

Condition of the Rhode Island Banks PROVIDENCE, R. L., Nov. 20, 1857.

The following is the statement of the Rhode Island
banks, not including this city, to November 16:—

Sirculation.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1857.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania 5's, 85'4; Reading Railroad
23%; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39.

vania Railroad, 59.

New Orleans, Nov. 29, 1857.

Cotton.—Prices have advanced ½c. The sales to-day add up 4,000 bales, at 11 ½c. a 12c. for middling. Sales of the week, 46,500 bales. Stock, 159,000 bales. Receipts at this port up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, fall short 166,500 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 312,500. Sugar dull at 4½c. a 5c. Molasses, 233,c. Flour dull at 55 50. Mess pork, 315. Sterling exchange, 103. Exchange on New York, 99 a 99 ½.

Circumvari, Nov. 20, 1857.

Hogs.—Sales at \$5 50 a \$5 60; receipts light and demand limited.

Hogs.—Sales at \$5 50 a \$5 60; receipts light and demand limited.

Burralo, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

Flour favors buyers; sales 1,000 bbls. at \$4 50 a \$4 75 for superfine upper lake and Ohio, and \$4 87 a \$5 12 for extra do. and Indiana. Wheat firmer; sales 50,000 bush., at 77 ½c. a 78c. for Chicago spring, and 80c. for Milwankie club. Corn firmer, and nominal at 64c. a 65c. Oats nominal at 34 ½c. a 36c. Whiskey firm at 20c. Freights quiet. Nothing shipping through. Owing to the awful snow storm and gale to-day no vessels have arrived.

Chewato, Nov. 20, 1857.

Flour is steady. Wheat is dull and unchanged; sales to-day 3,000 bushels Chicago spring at 85c. Corn is quiet. Freights—Flour 38c. and wheat 13 ½c. to New York; flour 36c. to Albany and Troy, by railroad. Lake imports to-day—28,000 bushels wheat. Canal exports to-day—23,003 bbls. flour and 45,000 bushels wheat.

The Opera at the Academy-Close of the Canpalgn-Proposals for a New Season.

e Opera season closed last evening with the perform

ance of the "Sonnambula," which was admirably sung by La Grange, Labocetta and Gassier. The cause of this suspension of operations at the Aca-

demy was fully detailed in the HERALD of yesterday and Thursday. The makagers found themselves obliged to reduce the expenses or close the house. They did not desire to discharge any of their employes—the company being quite perfect in every respect. They therefore proposed to carry on the Opera for two months longer, provided the artists and members of the orchestra would consent to a reduction of their salaries. This reduction was offered by Mme. de la Grange, whose devotion to the public and her managers is praiseworthy. Recently she ins sung five times in one week, even when laboring under severe indisposition. Mme. D'Angri has evinced the same

severe indispesition. Mme D'Angri has evined the same spirit. The other artists, Gassier, Labocetta and others will undoubtedly do everything that is proper and right in the matter. If terms are made, the house may be re opened in a week or ten days, when some grand operas will be brought forward.

The chief difficulty at the Opera is, however, with the chorus and orchestra—the members of both departments being well trained, their services are exceedingly valuable. The orchestra, thanks to the ability of many of its members, and the ability of the conductor, Mr. Auschutz, has rarely been equalled here. It is quite natural that these men should oppose a reduction of salaries; but it is a question whether, in such times as the present, they should not take a little less, rather than get nothing. Many of them have a little money or give lessons, and considering themselves independent of the Opera, induce those who are really dependent to refuse to assent to the reduction. But these men will give nothing to assist their poorer comrades if they are brought to want. We are quite confident that the chorus and orchestra, after due deliberation, will see that their best course is to accept the very liberal propositions of the management, which will give them employment at the worst season of the year. Their acquiescence will also secure employment for more than one hundred other persons employed in various capacities at the Academy.

In common with the musical public we much regret the

acquescence will associate unjoyed in various capacities at the Academy.

In common with the musical public we much regret the closing of the Academy, just upon the eve of the debut of Formes, the finest basso that has ever appeared in the United States. He has been in a crists before in London, where, rather than that the Opera should stop, he saing and gave his services as stage director gratuitously. He has come among us to do something if he can for art, and will no doubt make some sacrifices for the attainment of his object. The company now at the Academy is toe good to be disbanded, and there are many considerations, artistic and otherwise, why it should not be separated. We are quite confident that the artists and employee will make terms with the management, and the public will do its past to make the next season entirely successful in every